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BOOK REVIEWS

METHODS AND PRINCIPLES

The Causes and Course of Organic Evolution; A Study in Bioenergetics.

JOHN MUTRHEAD MACFARLANE, D.Sc., Professor of Botany, Director of the Botanic Garden, University of Pennsylvania. The Mac-Millan Company. New York, 1918. Pages ix, 875. 29 text figures. Price, \$4.00.

In this volume we have the contribution of a botanist to the more recent trend of evolutionary thinking. In part the book parallels Osborn's "Origin and Evolution of Life," but the scope is broader and the treatment more detailed and technical. Emphasis is placed on the causal factors of evolution but the purely historical phase is by no means neglected.

The thesis is the continuity of all matter and manifestations of energy both inorganic and organic. In turn the author discusses the formation of inorganic matter, the formation of the world, the origin of life, the evolution of plants, the evolution of animals, and human evolution, both physical and mental.

As factors of evolution Heredity, Environment, Pro-environment, Selection and Reproduction are named. Special emphasis is placed on the effects of Reproduction and Pro-environment or harmonious interactions.

The evolution of energy itself is discussed. First we have the crystalloid energies energizing inorganic bodies and known as thermic, lumic, chemic and electric. Colloid energies energize organic bodies and are known as biotic, cognitive, cogitic and spiritic. The energy transitional from inorganic to organic bodies is known as duplo-electric.

Biotic energy is associated with protoplasmatin and is found in non-nucleate organisms. Biotic energy also occurs in higher nucleate plants and animals in combination with cognitive energy, the seat of which is chromatin. In the higher animals we have biotic and cognitive energy combined with cogitic energy which is associated with neuratin or Nissl's granules. In man we have a still higher energy designated as spiritic associated with spiritin, hypothetically located in the cerebral substance near the frontal sinuses.

The work culminates in the author's philosophy of life. Morals, religion, coöperation and competition are subjected to an evolutionary analysis. Naturally, many of the details are speculative. In matters of phylogeny there is some room for differences of opinion. It does not seem that Professor MacFarlane has given due weight and importance to the paleontological evidence for a reptilian ancestry of the mammals. However, this does not detract from the main thesis of the book.

Chapters xx to xxx should prove of interest to anthropologists.

LOUIS R. SULLIVAN

The Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe. LEON DOMINIAN.

Published for the American Geographical Society of New York by Henry Holt and Co.: New York, 1917. Pp. xvii, 375, 9 plates, 67 figures.

This is an excellent book, which no anthropologist, concerned at all with Europe, can afford to dispense with as a work of reference. It is strictly impartial in its presentation of evidence, critical in its interpretations, and for a war-time work concerned with issues of the war, surprisingly fair in its attitude. In addition, it is excellently written. To the scientific student its chief value will be as a convenient and authoritative compilation. The maps—all of the “plates” and many of the “figures” are such—are of high grade: without exception they show clearly the particular points which they illustrate. An introduction by Madison Grant emphasizes the prevailing lack of race consciousness in Europe and the circumstance that language is the essential factor in the creation of national unity and nationality. The author and the Society are alike to be congratulated on this work.

A. L. KROEBER

[Collected Papers in] *Analytical Psychology.* C. G. JUNG. Authorized Translation edited by Dr. CONSTANCE E. LONG, New York: Moffat, Yard and Co., 1916.

The Psychology of the Unconscious [Wandlungen und Symbole der Libido].

C. G. JUNG. Translated by Dr. BEATRICE M. HINKLE, New York: Moffat, Yard and Co., 1916.

These volumes are of interest to anthropologists for two reasons. One is that, in some form or other, psychoanalysis has come to stay. The extravagances of some of its followers, and possibly an excessive confidence on the part of all of them, may vitiate much of the present status of their science. For instance, its future center of gravity may